

The Jeffersonian.

OFFICE:
Cincinnati Street, First Door East of Post Office.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.
TERMS: \$2.00 Per Annum, in Advance.
FINDLAY, OHIO.

Friday Morning, Jan. 19, 1872.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The evidence before the Investigating Committee clearly proves that there has prevailed for many years in the New York Custom House, a system of removals and appointments, which has had a tendency to fill the service with corruption, that officers have been appointed without reference to their merits, and removed without regard to their faults; that many of them look upon their position as a temporary means of "making hay while the sun shines," and eagerly grasp at all fees, bribes and perquisites they can obtain; and that no adequate remedy for these evils can be devised, short of a thorough civil service reform. It shows that this system has been too strong for the most honest officers at the head of the Treasury and the Custom House; that it has prevailed under many successive administrations, and prevails now. The only difference, in this respect, between the several Presidents, has been that Gen. Grant is the first one who has definitely promised or undertaken to find a remedy, and has not yet accomplished the task.

As far as the work of the present commission has gone, we must say that it was done well. Its members have shown, without distinction of party or faction, an honest desire to learn and to make known the whole truth; and in their report should contain but little information it will be because of the want of preparation of a case for them, and of the unwillingness of merchants to testify, rather than because of any "whitewashing" purpose of the Senators themselves.

We may add that there is not a word of evidence which tends to implicate the President in any of the scandalous transactions with which he has been charged by partisan opponents in connection with the Custom House. There is proof that he was imposed on in the matter of the General Order business; there is proof that his name was used to impose on others; there is some reason for suspecting that one of his intimate associates committed at this use of his name. But the evidence affords no excuse for assailing his personal integrity. The investigation places him in a proper light before the country. If the investigation had not been had, he would have suffered from unjust suspicions which are now men and controverted. Let the committee do its duty faithfully and "show to the flies the chips fall where they may." The only possible way by which they can harm the Republican party, or injure the prospects of the President, is by an attempt to whitewash the gross abuses perpetrated under cover of the party and the administration.

SENATOR CLEVELAND made a terrible effort, in the Senate, a few days since, to say something hard of Sumner's term amendment. Facing Sumner, he held that if public policy could pierce the holy garb of the President's enemies, new force would be given to Johnson's old observation that patriotism was the last refuge for scoundrels. He thought that the best revenue reform movement would be to assess a tax upon hypocrisy. Dozens of sentences like these comprised his remarks upon those who originated and supported the measure, but his merits as an independent legislator, he hardly paid the cold respect of a passing glance. He seemed determined to look upon it in the light of a hostile political movement upon the President, whose administration he could not praise too highly, or of those detractors, both in and out of Congress, he could not show enough contempt. He warned Sumner that the Senate was not the place where Presidential candidates were engaged, and he seemed to have no other object in view than to drive Sumner to fit some of the Senator's own friends better than it did Sumner—much to the amusement of the spectators and the discomfiture of the former.

LEGISLATURE.

JAN. 12.—Senate was not in session. The House was in session for half an hour, but without doing anything. Adjourned till Monday.

JAN. 16.—In the Senate, bills were introduced to allow a will to make her children under a will after expiration of one year, when prevented within one year by fraud, accident, or mistake. To provide for the appointment of receivers of railroads. To prevent the unnecessary accumulation of money in county treasuries by dividing each county into ten districts for the collection of taxes in each district during different months. Also, to provide for letting contracts for State printing for one instead of two years.

NEW MEXICO has got up a Legislative fight, something similar to that of the Louisiana case. The Democrats being in a minority, they took possession of the Hall after the regular session had adjourned, organized and "revolved" three Republicans out of their seats and Democrats in. Having thus obtained a quorum, they proceeded to arrest the speaker of the House and eleven other Republicans, and hold them as prisoners. Both parties are armed, and express a determination to "fight it out on that score." There is most of a Cromwell in Louisiana and New Mexico.

THE N. Y. Times says the Ohio liquor law has become almost as famous as the "Maine law" was a few years ago. The Ohio law provides that liquor dealers shall be made responsible for the injury done by those who are under the influence of liquor sold by them. The courts have the power to attach the property of the liquor dealers for damages to the fullest extent. The law has operated so favorably that several western states are discussing the expediency of adopting it. Illinois and Minnesota will probably try the experiment this winter.

A DISHONORED CAUSE.

It seems that the Judiciary Committee had agreed to receive a delegation from the Woman Suffrage Convention which was in session in Washington last week. The convention could not decide among so many candidates, who should bear the honor, and they all went. The committee of the Cincinnati Gazette, gives the following account of how they went, and what they did:

When they entered the building it was with such noise and demonstration that the Senate-Chamber was locked to prevent them from invading it by force, and holding a town meeting there, in the absence of the Senate. But from this place the crowd surged down to the Judiciary Committee's room. The members had not arrived, and the mob soon grew impatient.

When Senator Trumbull arrived, Mrs. Stanton, glancing in at the room, declared they could not get all in there. Mr. Trumbull mildly intimated that it was not intended they should, and that only a delegation of the body should select who would be admitted.

Upon this there was a perfect storm of indignation. Mrs. Trumbull was entreated to open the Senate Chamber, but declined for want of authority. As other members of the committee had not arrived, Mr. Trumbull concluded to leave for a while.

Woodhull, Mary Walker, Mrs. Beecher, and others declared they would not leave the room until they were permitted to enter. They represented all the women of America, and he had no right to keep them out. However, he left Woodhull and Walker to go to the door and try to get in, and he went on from moving them from the place. The rest closed around them, and when Senator Carpenter came, he was possibly the first to make his way through the crowd. The defiant women would not move an inch. The Sergeant-at-Arms came, but no attention was paid to his orders. Next a policeman was summoned, then another, and finally the whole force was ordered up. In the midst of this movement, a sufferer shouted out, "Where's Mr. Trumbull?"

"I'll tell you where he is," cried Mrs. Hooker. "He's gone down to take a bath, leaving the representatives of all the women of the United States to wait for him. He needs purification, though, after trying to get in through the door. Some dignity was experienced in rushing the bill through the House, but by 3 o'clock the repeal bill had passed, and signed by the President. Some dignity was experienced in rushing the bill through the House, but by 3 o'clock the repeal bill had passed, and signed by the President.

We have taken occasion frequently, heretofore, to express our sincere conviction that woman suffrage would be a purifying and ennobling element in our political system. We now take occasion to express an equally sincere conviction that no good can come of the agitation of the question so long as trousseau (patent) women and petitioned men assume to the leadership of the movement. We are forced to the conviction that a good cause has received its heaviest blows at the hands of its would-be adherents, and a wise and just measure has been throttled in the house of its pretended friends. Let the funeral rings now be performed. Those who earnestly advocated the reform from pure and disinterested motives, do not desire to cling to a dead carcass.

REPRESENTATIVE CLARK, of New York, has introduced a bill in the House to provide for a return to specie payment without contraction of the currency. The first section provides that, after due notice, the President shall issue a proclamation providing for the redemption of the legal tenders in coin at the various sub-treasuries of the United States.

In the second section the national banks throughout the United States are required to reduce their notes in the city of New York in lawful money. Banks not located in said city shall appoint some local national bank there to act as its agent for the purpose of such redemption. The third section provides that national banks shall hold to hold the amount of reserved funds, as now required, in addition to the contingent of coin deposits until a specified time, when such requirement shall cease. The fourth section provides for the organization of a bank of redemption in New York, and allows national banks to hold stock in said bank to the amount of one per cent. of the capital. By the fifth section national banks are exempt from tax on the average amount of deposits kept for redemption purposes.

At the sixth session, the Secretary of the Treasury is required to pay \$100,000,000 in coin on hand as a provision for redeeming the legal tenders. By the seventh section the Secretary of the Treasury is allowed to use the proceeds of the sales of bonds under the pending bills to redeem other outstanding bonds. By the eighth section import duties are to be paid in coin.

A HERALD-SPEECH from St. Petersburg says: The note of Chancellor Gortschakoff to United States Minister Curtiss regarding Catanzary has been published in the message as official, which is supposed to have been done by the Russian Government to openly express resentment at the treatment and peremptory dismissal of Catanzary by President Grant and Sec. Fish. Gortschakoff's note holds the acquiescence by the Russian Government in the request of the United States Government for the recall of Catanzary should have ended the matter, but he complicates that by a subsequent correspondence on the part of Secretary Fish, there was neither sufficient attention nor proper respect shown to the Russian Ambassador. On the whole, the note is one of studied insolence against President Grant and Secretary Fish.

It may be of interest to those who follow the trial of the "Maine law" in Ohio, to know the Appellate. This states that in New York city, during the last ten years, there have been 132,103 persons committed to the city prisons for intoxication alone. From the City Jail, one report appears that 65,674 of the number were women. Worse than this is the fact that in 1865, out of 18,518 committed for those offenses, 11,392 were women. This is a bad showing, and a telling argument against the "Maine law" is that it is not a law of temperance, but a law of partiality. Partiality has been tried, and found wanting. Education and temperance societies alone will stay the evil in either sex.

LOUISIANA Muddle.

The lock in the Louisiana Legislature still continues, and there is little prospect of anything being done in either House unless it be a formal bill. Gov. Warmouth has rather the advantage of the situation, and has succeeded so far in keeping the semblance of law on his side. The Carities, on the contrary are demonstrative and riotous. The President has been importuned by the Mayor and prominent citizens to proclaim martial law, but has steadily refused to interfere.

Since the above was in type, we have what we hope is the beginning of the end of this disgraceful political muddle. A dispatch from New Orleans says that all the obnoxious bills have been repealed, and that all the Senators will return to duty. The way this was brought about was as follows:

The Senate, for several days, had lacked only one member to make a quorum. On Sunday Senator Anderson, Democrat, arrived in the city, and, without a quorum, about an hour afterward Gov. Warmouth dispatched a messenger for Mr. Anderson, requesting him to appear at his private residence. The latter responded, and, after some preliminary conversation, during which most of the Senators had done their worst to him, Mr. Anderson was asked to sign a bill which he had introduced. Mr. Anderson, who was not at all inclined to do so, refused to sign the bill, and was asked to sign a bill which he had introduced.

The Nebraska Legislature have passed a bill recalling the Constitutional Convention. This convention has framed one constitution and adjourned since. The constitution was rejected by the people, and it is not generally believed that they can legally reconvene.

The miners' strike at Nelsonville and Stratfield, Ohio, has ended, the miners being beaten.

A Washington dispatch says an Anglo or a fight will be demanded of Spain. Another dispatch fixes up a Russian suit also for us.

Senator Cameron says the results of the investigation at the New York Custom House are such that they cannot be ignored. It is thought the President will soon take very decided action.

A license law has passed the Illinois Legislature providing that no one shall sell liquor without a license, and no one can get a license without giving a bond, with two securities, that he will pay damages to any person or property resulting from the sale of liquor.

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BOOKS, PERIODICALS, &c.

THE AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL.—Many persons suppose it is impossible to publish a good practical paper outside of certain cities. We think it is, and let it speak for itself. Our January number is full of good practical articles, handsomely illustrated by over twenty engravings of Horses, Farm Buildings, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Pigeons, &c. This Journal is edited by a man who has long and practical experience in Farming and Stock Breeding, and we think they will satisfy any one, that persons can be practically engaged in this business, and yet edit a presentable paper. The Veterinary Department is in charge of experienced Veterinary Surgeons, who answer through the Journal all questions relating to Sick, Injured, or Diseased Animals, free of charge. Specimen copies sent gratis, by N. P. BOYSS & CO., Publishers, Parkersburg, W. Va.

THE CHRISTIAN STATESMAN is the organ of the movement to secure a Religious Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. At the same time it is devoted to the maintenance of all Christian features now existing in our government, in particular, Laws against the Deceit of the Sabbath, the Christian Law of Marriage and Divorce, and the use of the Bible in the Public Schools. Prof. Taylor Lewis has said, "In no paper in our land do we find so much of the religious and moral as in this." It is a paper of great practical utility, and one which we think should be read by every one who is interested in the Christian Statesman. It is now a year in existence, and has sustained many hard knocks, but it has sustained both from its enemies and its friends, we must consider it in a remarkably healthy condition as an organization.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Philadelphia has been selected as the place for holding the next Republican convention.

The Legislature of New Mexico has got into a row, after the fashion of their Louisiana brethren. The Judge before whom the Fisk-massacre case has been tried, says it will not be brought up again.

The case of Great Britain in the San Juan boundary dispute has been delivered to the Emperor of Germany.

Missouri State bonds maturing this year will be paid in coin, the Fund Commissioners having given such instructions to the State agent in New York.

The Mayor of New Orleans telegraphed to President Grant, asking him to declare martial law in New Orleans. The President declined to do so.

An Atlanta dispatch states that Gov. Ogleby, before retiring in favor of the new Governor Smith, pardoned Foster Biddgett and others, charged with frauds in connection with the State railroads. The validity of the pardons will be contested.

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THE VICE PRESIDENT.

Some time ago a private letter from the Vice President was published, in which he said to his friend that he had no objection to his name being used to secure public life. The expression of this determination was received with great regret by the Republican party, which has since been endeavoring to secure the nomination of a more faithful and honorable representative. A man of what would be called singular good fortune, and of very great personal popularity, has been named from point to point of honor in public life without a touch of serious reproach or suspicion. Of a simple, honest, and generous nature, he is very sincere and sincere, he is emphatically a man of the people, who has never forfeited the confidence which he has so long and deservedly enjoyed. Representative in Congress, Speaker of the House, and President of the Senate, his course has commanded the respect and admiration of all who have seen him. His political position has been very honorable. When he was taken suddenly ill in the Senate at the close of the session, his expression of sympathy in the cause was as spontaneous as it was general and hearty, and to day he is known or more trusted than Mr. Chase.

He has indeed been often mentioned as a most available candidate for the Presidency, and it was hoped at one time, by those who are opposed to the re-nomination of General Grant, that trouble at least might be made by insisting upon presenting him as a candidate. He has, however, plainly and clearly declared for the re-nomination of the President as most desirable for the country and for the peace of the world. He has expressed a desire that his inclination to retire from the public service should be disregarded. Indeed, there is no man in the country who is more popular than he, and of which his nomination to the Vice Presidency was a striking illustration.

It had become a tradition that the nominations for the two chief officers should be determined by local considerations. If the President were taken from the North, the Vice President would be selected from the South; or if one were from the West, the other would be from the East. Indeed, it had gone so far that one was from a free State, it was thought only fair that the other should be from a slave State; and in the case of Mr. Grant, from California, and Mr. Dayton, from New Jersey, were nominated for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, the ticket was denounced as "sectional."

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Southworth, the novelist, is thus eulogized: Tall in figure, with fair forehead, well balanced head, thoughtful gray eyes and a face denoting intellect of the deliberate, reasoning kind, she seems like a writer of the Martinian order of the imaginative style. She has two children, Dr. Richard J. Southworth, a muchesteemed physician of Georgetown, and Charlotte Emma Lawrence, the wife of Dr. James V. Lawrence, an officer of the United States Army.

The following story is told about James Fisk: A man called at the office of the Railroad office, on Friday last, and insisted upon seeing Mr. Fisk. Nobody else would do. He must see the private office and granted a private audience. "I am a Sing Sing convict," he said. "I was sent to prison for four years, and by good conduct I shortened my term by six months. Yesterday I was discharged and I want to get to my home in Buffalo. Will you please give me a pass?" The Colonel inquired for proof of the story, and the fellow was told the truth, he burst out with indignation: "Had anything to eat since dinner?" "No, sir, nothing." Mr. Comer, filled a glass of water and gave him a glass of water. "I don't care if such acts do me poverty; money was created to use." Turning to the attendant then, he said: "And now, young fellow, when you feel tempted to steal again, write me what you need and I'll supply them. Keep your tongue if you want to live. Good bye!"

Gov. Baldwin, of Michigan, has issued a proclamation to the people of the United States, in which he says that further contributions of money for the relief of the sufferers by the recent fires in that state are not needed. He closes by returning the thanks of all the people of Michigan to those who have given them sympathy and assistance.

Joseph Elliott, who died at Birmingham, England, January 5, at the age of seventy-two years, was a native of the United States. He was a manufacturer of wide reputation as a manufacturer of iron and steel. He was born at Sheffield, and removed to Birmingham when about thirty years old. In 1833 Mr. Elliott, of Great Britain, began the manufacture of steel pens, and by his wonderful mechanical skill made several improvements and built up a large trade. About thirty years ago he put up the extensive Victoria Works, on Graham street, Birmingham, which are to-day one of the sights of the town.

Mr. Beecher recently recalls the time when, during his early life, he was a student in the law office of a prominent lawyer. He was then a young man, and he was very much interested in the law. He was then a student in the law office of a prominent lawyer. He was then a young man, and he was very much interested in the law.

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He has indeed been often mentioned as a most available candidate for the Presidency, and it was hoped at one time, by those who are opposed to the re-nomination of General Grant, that trouble at least might be made by insisting upon presenting him as a candidate. He has, however, plainly and clearly declared for the re-nomination of the President as most desirable for the country and for the peace of the world. He has expressed a desire that his inclination to retire from the public service should be disregarded. Indeed, there is no man in the country who is more popular than he, and of which his nomination to the Vice Presidency was a striking illustration.

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